

## THE RESEARCH ON SOME FEATURES OF TURKISH LOANWORDS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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### ***Abstract***

*In the article, after giving information on the concept of loan and loanwords, the first historical regions of Slavic and Turkic languages are emphasized. The places where Turkic people occupy cover a large geography from Europe to the Great Wall of China. Turkic people have established many states in their occupied areas and have lived with different nations either together or as neighbours. Slavic people have the biggest share in this regard. The first contact between the Slavic and Turkic languages date back to ancient times. This relationship continues to this day. Their language contacts have been in many areas such as economic, military and administrative. Numerous Turkish words and concepts have entered the Russian language. The article draws attention to the importance of factors such as phonetic, semantic, morphological, lexicographic and historicity. Sample etymological analyses were made. Based on reliable sources, a table of borrowing has been compiled. The importance of historicity is explained with concrete examples. The words of the term Turkish and Tursizm have been clarified.*

**Keywords:** *Loanwords, Turkish Language, Tursizm, Oghuz Group, Turkic Languages, Russian Language, Slavic Languages, Turkic People.*

### **1. Introduction**

Loans or borrowing (word, morpheme, idiom, etc.) is defined as the name of the elements that pass from one language to another as a result of language relations (communication). At the same time, borrowing is described as the transition process of these elements.

Thanks to the long-lasting economic, military, political, cultural and similar relations of the Russian people with other nations, a considerable amount of foreign words and elements have

passed into Russian and have gained an important place in this language (Прохоров, 1997: 1427).

## **2. Geographical Places and Concrete Sources where Slavic and Turkic Language Relations are Experienced**

Slavic-Turkic language relations date back to the ancient and early middle ages. This language relationship continued in the Middle Ages, from Central and Eastern Europe to Central and Eastern Asia, including the Balkan Peninsula. It has survived to the present day thanks to the stable neighboring with these people (with the help of ethnic and state borders) (Yenisoy, 1998: 312; Юнал, 2003:244-246).

We can show the more active historical regions in Slavic-Turkic language relations as follows. Coastal areas of the Black Sea, Middle Volga and the Don Basin, the lower reaches of the Danube, the Middle Dnieper, the Crimean Peninsula, the North Caucasus, the back regions of the Caucasus, the Ural regions, Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia, countries and regions that do not belong to the Russian Empire and have borders (Turkish peoples live in such places).

Turkic loanwords – is the most common, general, cognate concept as well. This concept is defined by concrete language sources and in practice, it is very difficult to define borrowed words and it does not seem possible to limit them. As representatives of Turkic languages, Avars, Bulgars, Bulgarians, Huns, Gagauz, Kazan and Crimean Tatars, Oghuzes, Pechenegs, Cumans, Kipchaks, Turkic peoples in Russia and Khazars are included. Avar, Hun, Kuman etc. some of the languages such as these fall into the group of dead languages (no representative). Today, the function of the majority of Turkic languages is completed by Turkish, Tatar, Bashkir, Kazakh, Uzbek, Chuvash, etc. languages such as.

For this reason, the sources and ways of transferring Turkic words to the Russian language are very different. We can show these sources and ways in the table below.

**Table 1** (ЮНАЛ, 2010:11)

<b>Time of borrowing</b>	<b>Tangible resources</b>	<b>Successors</b>	<b>Intermediaries acting to the Russian language (other than direct citation)</b>
II - V century	Huns and unknown (not yet determined) Turkic tribes	Eastern and Western Slavs, Antes, Germanic peoples	All Slavs
V - VII century	Avars	Bolgars and South Slavs, West Slavs, Germans	South Slavs and Germans
VIII century	Khazars	Eastern Slavs, Finno-Ugric peoples	Finno-Ugric peoples
IX centry	Bulgarians, Pechenegs, Turkics and Turkic peoples and other Oghuz peoples	East and South Slavs	South Slavs (Bulgarians)
X - XIII centry	Bulgarians, Cumans, Balkans and Turkish States in Anatolia	Eastern Slavs and Hungarians	Bulgarians and Hungarians
XIII - XVI centry	Bulgarians, Golden Horde Tatars and Turks.	All Slavs and Hungarians, Caucasian peoples	South Slavs and Caucasian peoples
XVI - XIX centry	Tatars and Turkic peoples of Central Asia and Siberia	South Slavs, East Slavs	Caucasian and Finno-Ugric peoples
XVIII - XX centry	Gagauzians	Gagauzians	Ukrainians
XIX - XX centry	Peoples of the Russian Empire and Turkic peoples	Russians and Ukrainians	Caucasian peoples

### **3. Changes and Policies in the Field of Turkish Language**

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, a new era began with the Turkic and Slavic people.

If we consider some situations related to Slavic-Turkic relations from a historical point of view, and turn to the definition of the concept of Turkish borrowing or in other words, borrowing from Turkish (Turkish), we see that the problem we encounter is not easy at all.

The reshaping of Turkish (trying to redefine its system) started to be seen in the middle of the XIX century in the Tanzimat period. At that time, researchers' interest in the subject of Slavic-Turkish language interaction increased. With the Ataturk's revolution, the idea of introducing a literary language by reconsidering the Turkish literature language has changed the orientation and research methods for people that are close. Activities for the reconstruction of the language, including the studies initiated with the alphabet change in 1928, have an important place in the history of the Turkish State as the Great Language Revolution. All this has mobilized Turko-Russian and Turko-Slavic language studies (Орлов, 1976: 89-97).

#### **3.1. Lexical Elements and Grammatical Structure of the Turkish Language**

As a matter of fact, although the separation of literary language from foreign elements started in Turkey in the 19th century, the language revolution in this area was carried out only in the first quarter of the XX century. Essentially, in this period, efforts and efforts to introduce pure Turkish words and patterns (Anatolian Turkish) into the literary language are seen. Although Ottoman Turkish does not differ much from pure Turkish, Ottoman Turkish dictionaries and grammar books have been taught as if it were a foreign language.

The majority of Ottoman Turkish consists of Arabic and Persian words and expressions, and especially military and administrative terminology predominates. Grammar rules include the common structure of Turkish languages and especially the features of Oghuz Turkish. In general, the language in the Ottoman Empire was shaped under the strong influence of the Turkic language in Central Asia. As a result of the replacement of words and expressions in Ottoman Turkish with new words and expressions, it has led to the fact that Turkish is separated from other literary languages such as Old Uzbek, Azerbaijani and Old Tatar. Some scholars, citing 1920s neologisms as the reason, opposed the innovation, stressing that previous Arabic and Persian words and phrases were not understood by the general public. Assuming that

Zenker's Turkish-German-French dictionary has a dense Ottoman vocabulary, the New Turkish dictionary is also included in the extensive dictionary of K. Steuerwald.

### **3.1.1. Lexical Elements of the Turkish Language in Russian**

When we consider the above-mentioned things, we come across two questions: what should we understand about Turkish loanwords and what should be our path. Of course, it cannot be said that many of the loanwords were made only from the new Turkish language. They are very few in number. It is worth mentioning this from the beginning. In this case, we have to consider the words borrowed from both Ottoman Turkish and new Turkish together.

### **3.1.2. Lexical elements of the Oghuz group in Russian**

Turkic languages such as Turkish, Turkmen, Azerbaijani and Gagauz belong to the Oghuz group. Besides these, we can list the dialects of Turkic languages in Iran.

### **3.1.3. Characteristics of the Common Oghuz Group in Russian**

In some cases, it will be more meaningful to talk about the words and pattern expressions of the Common Oghuz group. In a more specific expression, there is no sign that defines the origin of words. In this case, if we collect all these signs in one category, they can be primarily semantic, and sometimes morphological (words originating from the New Turkic language and with new word-forming suffixes). The characteristics (signs) of the Common Oghuz group always appear in a phonetic structure.

Among some Turkish loanwords, there are words that do not reflect the characteristics of the Oghuz group, and this is where the problem arises. In general, the fact that the Living Oghuz language dictionaries do not state the characteristics causes confusion.

Characteristics of the Turkish language

Like other independent languages, Turkish has a long history and includes many different elements at all levels.

In the first stage, we can classify these elements as follows:

- 1) Common Turkic elements that are contradictory in themselves,
- 2) Muslim Turkish elements,

- 3) Elements containing the Oghuz group,
- 4) Pure Turkish elements,
- 5) Regional Turkish elements (Arabic-Turkish, Persian-Turkish, Italian-Turkish and other elements). (Юнал, 2004: 11)

### **3.2. Source Languages of Loanwords and Lexical Elements of Turkish Language**

It is possible to distinguish the following groups of words among Turkish words in Russian, regardless of their meaning. Directly loanword, loanword from East Slavic languages, loanword from South Slavic, loanword without means of Turkic languages, loanword from Caucasian and Black Sea region without both Turkic and Slavic languages, loan through Moldovan and Romanian languages, We can identify those loanword from West Slavic languages as those loanword from German language, French language and other West European languages. This classification shows us the intensity of interest in Turkish words and the role of Russian language in enriching the vocabulary.

In other words, the attribution of a word to a certain category in this classification stems from the position of the researcher and we can note this as an attitude of the researcher. Before words are loaned by the Russian language, they pass through a number of intermediaries. The said word can be qualified as a loanword in any language he visited (in the language in which he was adopted). It is also quite obvious that it cannot be ignored with such an objective approach: It is necessary to know where, in which language and when the loaned word originated with its root and specific sound structure. However, sometimes such questions are not very important for researchers, and it is difficult for us to find a suitable option.

For example, the word *pijama* is loaned in the Russian language from the German word *pijama*. Pronunciation (-j-) loaned to the German language from French. The French language was translated from English *pijama*, the English from Indian languages and the Indian languages from Persian *pāyjāmā//pājāma//pādjāme* (pants) (the exact translation is the dress worn on the legs) (Фасмер, 1986-1987: 259). So, whose word is this *pijama*? When we look at the issue from a morphological point of view, it seems obvious that it is a Persian word. However, the word *pijama*, as used in Russian, is definitely not Persian, but rather French or English. Because in Indian languages, *poyjama* does not mean pajama, but means a wide skirt that covers the feet and legs of women. In connection with the French (-j-) sound, some

questions arise in the word *pijama*. Is the word in Europe really English? The word "*payjama*" seems to be more likely to come across in Turkish. The French loaned many words from Turkish between the XV-XVIII centuries. It was seen as Turkish fashion at that time. Probably the French took the word *pijama* from Turkish. The meaning of "dress wrapped around women's bodies" in Tatar dialects leads us to such an opinion. (Тымашева, 1992: 174). In other words, the word "payjama" has been widely used in Turkic languages and dialects and is still used.

The part that interests us is how widespread and widespread the word *pijama* is with the participation of Turkish, and the part that concerns Germanists (German Linguists) is how much the word *pijama* spread and spread with the participation or contributions of German. Unfortunately, the vocabulary of Turkish has not been adequately researched in the last century (XX). Turkish philologists paid little attention to the language of their own people. The language of administrative correspondence continued under the influence of Persian for a long time.

Turkish is a typical language that does not show any deviations within the Turkic family of languages.

Turkish fully preserves the basic features of Turkic languages such as agglutination and synharmonia. Not only does it reflect the main lines of Turkish Oghuz languages, it can also be distinguished very well by deviations from the Oghuz language group.

First of all, let's say that the features of Oghuz languages include the changes (transitions) of the  $k > d$  and  $t > d$  sounds of the Old Turkic languages and the changes in the sound structure (transitions from one sound to another sound) depending on these.

Today, we can say that Azeri is the typical Oghuz dialect, although some of the ancient features of the Oghuz languages are better preserved in Turkmen and Gagauz.

Turkish has never been a pure Oghuz dialect. It always felt the influence of other branches of Turkic languages seriously. Especially Uyghur and Kipchak languages come first. It should be emphasized that Turkish was significantly influenced by the lower layer languages of Anatolia (Asia Minor) during its formation, as well as by qualified Persian and Arabic.

When we look at the phonetic structure of Oghuz languages, we see that there are some changes (transitions). For example,  $m > b$ ,  $b > v > \emptyset$ ,  $b > p$  (hardening of the initial  $b$  consonant), as a result of which Turkish *paha* (price, wage) ( $<$  Persian *baha*), *pamuk* (vatik among Turkic languages  $>$  *pamuk*), *parmak* (*barmag* in Common Turkic Languages), *pay* (*bay* in Tatar and Altaic dialects), *pazar* (*bazar*), *pek* (*bek* in Common Turkic Languages), *pire* (*bürge* in Turkic Languages). Such phonetic features seem to belong to the Oghuz language group in the IX-X centuries. (Юнал, 2004: 22).

In the article, we have mentioned only the Oghuz group and the most characteristic and outstanding phonetic features of Turkish as a reminder. This issue can be discussed and studied in larger and more detailed studies.

In general, Turkic loanwords in the Russian language sometimes provide valuable material for the history of Turkic languages. Phonetic options (variants) and paronyms of Turkish words that exist in Turkic languages are mostly preserved in the Russian Language. For example, the Russian *haralug* "steel" (Old Russian *haralujniy* "steel"), which is a model of ancient sounds, is compared with the Chagatai word *karaluk* "stell" (Фасмер, 1986-1987: 223). Among the modern Turkic languages, there is no place where the word *haralug* is mentioned or written (common Turkic  $g > h$ , a consonant  $g$  in the ancient Turkic language formed an affix together with a vowel  $u$ ). There is no doubt that the word *haralug* is not of Turkic origin. *Haralug*  $<$  In Common Turkic languages, the word black means *black*, but obviously, it means "darkening the metal". In other words, the process of carbonization (charring or blackening) of the iron product known since ancient times in soot (the introduction of carbon and the hardening of the iron) has been done. Of course, the suffix *ug* gives the impression that the word comes from the Oghuz (Azerbaijani) origin. Undoubtedly, its structure in Slavic languages is adjective and is *haralujniy* ( $g > j$ ). During the loan, the Turkic  $g$  palatal consonant has lost its feature (Юнал, 2006: 47-50).

In principle, the features of Turkish are not different from the Common Turkic languages in the field of word formation (the derivation of new words), especially in terms of which we are interested and which interests us.

In modern Turkish, word making (word derivative) suffixes, which are rarely found in Turkic languages, are activated. For example, *sal//sel* The loanwords we are talking about are later borrowings. It is almost not reflected in the Turkish loanwords in Russian.



The fact that most of the Turkish loanwords are not directly in the Russian language, but in other languages (Ukraine), brings up the main article of the key difficulty. In this case, it is difficult to determine the intermediate language. In other words, the same word can be loaned in both Polish, German and French, or it can be directly loaned from Turkish.

One of the most important reasons why the sources of loanwords are misidentified is the neglect of the principles of etymology and historicity (historical principles, that is, without looking at historical events, without seeing the historical course of the word). As it is known, in general, etymology considers three disciplines: Phonetics, lexicology and morphology. At the same time, besides these three elements, there must also be an element of historicity (principle), which is absolutely necessary:

1) Mandatory consideration of certain historical data in the hypothesis (assumption, theory) regarding the origin of words and morphemes of any expression/phrase/expression;

2) Knowledge of historical patterns in changing words and morphemes. Typological, phonetic, morpheme etc. In the history of any language, there are shifts and sound changes (transitions) that can occur in a certain environment, in a certain geographical region, in a certain time period.

It is among our observations that in the existing etymological dictionaries of the Russian language, the historical principles of Turkic and Turkish loanwords are often not taken into account.

For example, Fasmer and Chernih write the word *kabala* as a Turkish loans almost without thinking about it and without calculating which historical adventure they are advancing (Фасмер, 1986-1987: 148; Черных, 1999: 363). In the meantime, in order for the word *kabala* to mean "unfair, predatory payment terms, debt" from another language, Russian businessmen, officials, merchants must know the representatives of this language well, and the environment in which this word, which comes from another people (society), is used. The Russian people, who fought many wars with the Turks, had a great interest in armament, military affairs and relations, army and military structure. They were less interested in the administrative structure and internal management system of the Turks. Therefore, they knew the military terminology of Turkish better than the words related to the internal life of the Turks.

Turkish trade colonies have never been in Moscow or Russia, and there have never been Russian trade colonies in Turkey. It is worth emphasizing this fact. The Balkan Slavs, who had close relations with the Russian people, had a very close relationship with the Turks in the economic and commercial field. However, the Russian and Balkan peoples continued their religious, cultural and political relations among themselves, apart from economic and commercial contacts. Therefore, we can say that the conditions for borrowing the word *kabala* directly from Turkish into Russian are not met. This event is expressed with the emotional connotation of the word *kabala*. Its connotation in Arabic is "contract" < its Arabic literal meaning is compared to the root "*kbl*" with the meaning of direction/side or turning one's face. In other words, it includes the meaning of *I accept / agree*, and therefore, the *kybla* is the person who prays or intends to pray, standing in the direction of Mekka. The word *kabala* in the first source language does not have negative, side and emotional meanings like the Russian language. We need to keep the possibility of this word appearing either in the Russian language or in the language that carries this word to the Russian language, and we need to find out where and when this semantic shift took place.

If we assume that the word *kabala* is in Turkish and turn to Turkish sources, we get the following table. In modern Turkish dictionaries, such as the very comprehensive Turkish-German dictionary of K. Ştoyerwald the word *kabala*, *kabale* is not mentioned (Steuerwald, 1998). It is not even included in A. Yeğin's dictionary, where old words and loanwords are widely used (Yeğin, 1992). The word *kabalet* is included in the dictionary where only old Turkish words are collected (Şemseddin el-Ahteri, 1891: 787). This situation makes it sufficient for us that the word *kabala* loanword in Russian is not Turkish. It is important to note that the word *kabala* is not used in dictionaries, even in a connotative sense.

It also supports that the word *kabala* is not of Turkish origin in terms of its widening area.

Probably the Old Tatar *həblə*, *habələ*, *habla* "type of tax for the land" also goes back to the word *käbalä*. However, it has been loaned directly from the Bulgar language (Here the Bulgars, the Old Turkic peoples are mentioned) (q> h) Tatar.

As seen in this example, we can list the problems of ignoring historicism as follows:

- 1) The widespread preconceived notion that economic and administrative terms can only be borrowed from Turks as carriers of developed statehood,

- 2) Usually there is no justification for loanwords,
- 3) There is no description and definition of the terms and conditions of the loanwords;
- 4) Researchers know very poorly the features of the languages of other nations.

#### 4. Conclusion

Thus, the concept of Turkish loans in the Russian language has an important place. Loanwords paths and source languages shown in table. Like other independent languages, Turkish has a long history and includes many different elements at all levels. Turkish was reshaped with the Tanzimat period. In 1928, a great revolution was made in the Turkish Language. It has been tried to be separated from Arabic and Farz words and concepts.

Turkish language is part of the typical Turkic languages belonging to the Oghuz group. For this reason, the term "Turkism" is often used in the explanations. At the same time, Turkish has its own characteristics that make it possible to distinguish itself from other Turkisms. Turkish loanwords have entered Russian directly or indirectly or through other languages.

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